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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/781,859	02/20/2004	Amiko Shimizubata	051626-5009	1644

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EXAMINER

WALSH, RYAN D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2852

DATE MAILED: 12/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/781,859

Applicant(s)

SHIMIZUBATA, AMIKO

Examiner

Ryan D. Walsh

Art Unit

2852

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 November 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 2/24/05 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3-4, 6-9, 11-12, and 14-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sugisaki et al (US Pat. # 5,548,390).

Regarding claims 1 and 9, Sugisaki et al. teach, "A double-sided printing apparatus which prints slips on both sides of an elongated sheet having page breaks while transporting the sheet, and which is provided with a first printer (11) for printing a slip on the obverse of the sheet and a second printer (12) disposed downstream of a sheet transportation path for printing a slip on the reverse of the sheet, the double-sided printing apparatus comprising: a first printing control unit (11a) which, upon receiving printing data including page-number information for each of slips, allows the first printer to print one slip per page or sequentially print a plurality of slips per page (Col. 6, Ln. 58-60) on the obverse of the sheet according to sizes of slips, by selecting printing data for printing a slip on the obverse of the sheet out of the printing data received from a printing data transmitter (13), and also allows the first printer to print a mark representing a page-number (Col. 28, Ln. 58) of the slip to be printed on the obverse of the sheet in a position thereof, wherein the second printer includes a mark reading sensor (31) for reading the mark printed by the first printer, and wherein the double-

sided printing apparatus further comprises a second printing control unit (12a) which, upon receiving, from the first printing control unit, printing data including page-number information for printing a slip (Col. 6, Ln. 58-60) on the reverse of one page of the sheet as well as size information (Col. 9, Ln. 52) of a slip to be printed on the obverse of the same page (Col. 28, Ln. 32-41), generates a reading timing signal for the mark reading sensor to read the mark, and compares page-number information (Col. 29, Ln. 16-67, Col. 30, Ln. 1-9, and Fig. 29-30) obtained by reading the mark printed on the obverse of the one page of the sheet by using the mark reading sensor with page-number information included in the printing data for printing the slip on the reverse received from the first printing control unit, so as to allow the second printer to print, on the reverse of the one page of the sheet, a slip having a page-number following the page-number of the slip which has been printed on the obverse of the same page (Col. 29, Ln. 8-15)."

Regarding claims 3 and 11, Sugisaki et al. teach, "further comprising a sheet reversing device (14) which is interposed between the first printer and the second printer on the sheet transportation path (Fig. 4, Ref. Character CF) and which turns over the sheet being transported."

Regarding claims 4 and 12, Sugisaki et al. teach, "wherein each of the first printer and the second printer forms an electrostatic latent image and forms a toner image by developing the electrostatic latent image with a toner, so as to form a slip image on the sheet by transferring and fixing the toner image on the sheet (Col. 11, Ln. 49-69 and Col. 12, Ln. 1-60)."

Regarding claims 6 and 14, Sugisaki et al. teach, "wherein the first printer is adapted to print a bar code as the mark (Col. 28, Ln. 58)."

Regarding claims 7 and 15, Sugisaki et al. teach, "further comprising an operating member which accepts input of the length per page of the elongated sheet (Col. 11, Ln. 2), wherein the first printing control unit selects the printing data for printing the slip on the obverse of the sheet based on the length of the page which has been input through the operator (Col. 11, Ln. 5-16)."

Regarding claims 8 and 16, Sugisaki et al. teach, "further comprising a transportation path on which the sheet is transported from the first printer to the second printer while keeping the obverse and reverse of the sheet facing in predetermined respective directions, and wherein the second printer is adapted to print the slip on the reverse of the sheet while keeping the obverse and reverse of the sheet facing in the predetermined respective directions (Col. 12, Ln. 64-67 and Col. 13, Ln. 1-6)."

Regarding method claims 9, 11-12, and 14-16, Sugisaki et al. teach every step of these claims, in accordance with the rejections of claims 1, 2-4, and 6-8 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-10 and 5-13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugisaki et al (US Pat. # 5,548,390) and Miyazaki (US Pat. # 6,674,456).

Regarding claim 2, Sugisaki et al. do not teach, "based on a result of a comparison between the page-number information obtained by reading the mark printed on the obverse of the one page of the sheet by using the mark reading sensor and the page-number information included in the printing data received from the first printing control unit, the second printing control unit instructs the second printer to print on the reverse of the one page of the sheet a slip having the page-number following that of the slip printed on the obverse of the same page, otherwise, the second printing control unit sends an error notice to the first printing control unit without instructing the second printer to perform any printing, and wherein the first printing control unit determines whether or not the error notice is received, and instructs the first printer to start printing of a slip on the obverse of the next page of the sheet when no error notice is received." However, the above claim is routine in the art as shown by Miyazaki et al. (See Col. 5, Ln. 22-51). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made, to modify Sugisaki et al. to include based on a result of a comparison between the page-number information obtained by reading the mark printed on the obverse of the one page of the sheet by using the mark reading sensor and the page-number information included in the printing data received from the first printing control unit, the second printing control unit instructs the second printer to print on the reverse of the one page of the sheet a slip having the page-number following that of the slip printed on the obverse of the same page, otherwise, the second printing control unit sends an error notice to the first printing control unit without instructing the second printer to perform any printing, and wherein the first printing control unit determines whether or not the error notice is

received, and instructs the first printer to start printing of a slip on the obverse of the next page of the sheet when no error notice is received.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Sugisaki et al. in a manner described above for at least the purpose of eliminating the use of toner, when printing is only used on one side of a page (i.e. eliminating waste).

Regarding claim 5, Sugisaki et al. teach, "wherein each of the first printer (11) and the second printer (12)," but do not teach "is a printer of an ink jet system." However being a printer of an ink jet system is routine in the art as shown by Miyazaki (See Col. 7, Ln. 46-51). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made, to modify Sugisaki et al. to include an ink jet printing system.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Sugisaki et al. in a manner described above for at least the purpose of using different printing technologies to produce various image reproduction qualities.

Regarding method claims 10 and 13, the combination of Sugisaki et al. and Miyazaki, teach every step of these claims, in accordance with the rejections of claims 2 and 5 above.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed November 30, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's interpretation of the word "slip" as a "printed portion on a recording material", suggesting that the term "slip" should be interpreted as a "**discrete** portion of printed material..." The term "discrete" does not give weight over the Examiner's interpretation of the claimed language of the

word "slip". Also, a "discrete" portion of printed material can be thought of as each and every line or group of printed material on any given page.

Also, the applicant fails to specifically point out in the present specification, by page and line number, where the word "slip" is defined.

Next, the applicant also disagrees with the Examiner's interpretation of **"allowing** the first printer to print one slip per page or sequentially print a plurality of slips per page" and "the second printing control unit receiving size information of a slip on the obverse of the same page", as recited in claims 1 and 9. Referring to Col. 6, Ln. 58-63, Sugisaki et al. describes a first printer (11) having the ability to print on a top surface, depending on the printing data received from the host apparatus. Here, the printing data can be thought of as a "slip" as described in Claim 1, Ln. 10 of the present application. Each "slip" could be considered either "a group of lines" printed on a paper, or "one line" printed on a paper. Finally, referring to Col. 28, Ln. 36-37, Sugisaki et al. describe a second printer (12), printing on the back surface of the first page. For printing of back surface of the page to occur, the second printing control unit (12a) receives information or data, corresponding to the size of printed portion/material, which is to be printed (Col. 9, Ln. 52). Therefore, "slip(s)" can be printed using the control procedure, the first printer, and the second printer disclosed in Sugisaki et al. as stated above.

Note: As described in claim 1, the first printer **allows the printer to print one slip** per page and the second printer to **print a slip**.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Materials cited by the examiner as prior art include, Landa et al. (US Pat. # 6,438,352) and Böck et al. (US Pat. # 6,381,440).

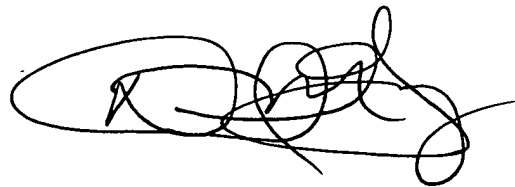
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan D. Walsh whose telephone number is 571-272-2726. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Arthur Grimley can be reached on 571-272-2136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ryan D. Walsh
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2852

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Gray', with a large, loopy flourish extending from the end.

David Gray
Primary Examiner